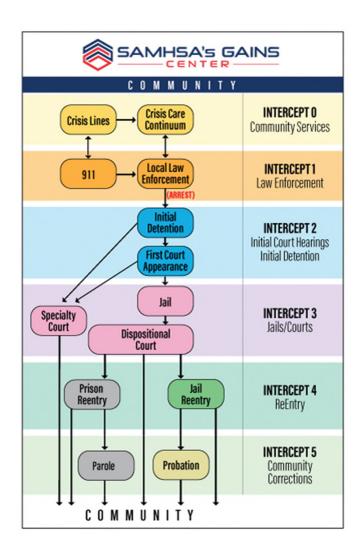
Behavioral Health and the Criminal Justice System - Intercept Approach Presentation to the Behavioral Health Transformational Task Force

Robert Werthwein, PhD, Director for the Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health

Jagruti Shah, Director of Forensic Services for the Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health

COLORADO

Department of Human Services



Sequential Intercept Model

The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) details how individuals with mental and substance use disorders come into contact with and move through the criminal justice system.

OBH-Funded Services Intercept Model							
Intercept 0 Community Services	Intercept 1 Law Enforcement	Intercept 2 Initial Detention - Court Process	Intercept 3 Competency Evaluation	Intercept 4 Restoration Treatment	Intercept 5 Discharge	Intercept 0 Community Services	
Crisis System: Statewide Crisis Line Mobile Services Walk-in Centers Adult: ACT IPS Withdrawal Management Special Connections Momentum Community-Based Circle Program Crisis Stabilization Units Civil Commitment: Involuntary Commitment (SUD) Mental Health (27-65)	Criminal Justice: CIT Training LEAD Co-Responder Law Enforcement Advocate Program	Pre-Trial: • District Attorney Diversion Programs • Pre-trial Supervision Jail: • JBBS Services (Interim Mental Health Services)	Community: On Bond, Out of Custody Jail: In Custody of Originating Jail Inpatient: CMHIP RISE If ITP: Make recommendation for Tier 1, 2, or Community-Based Restoration Other Resources: Triage System	Community: Community Mental Health Center Private Provider Inpatient: RISE CMHIP Contracted Private Hospital Beds	CDHS Resources: Dedicated Social Work staff at CMHIP FCBS Forensic Support Team Community Services: IPS Momentum	Crisis System: Statewide Crisis Line Mobile Services Walk-in Centers Adult: ACT IPS Withdrawal Management Special Connections Momentum Community-Based Circle Program Crisis Stabilization Units Civil Commitment: Involuntary Commitment (SUD) Mental Health (27-65)	
		Bridges Program					
		_					
				Forensic Support Team			
	<<<<< DATA >>>>>>						

Intercept Model Use Example

Challenges

- Limited supportive housing options
- Lack of flex funding for immediate wraparound needs
- Care coordination and data sharing across systems
- Loss of supports upon regression
- Lack of diversion options
- Need for universal screening processes for CJ populations
- High intensity inpatient or residential services are mostly limited to state bed capacity
- Differing criminal justice (CJ) and psychiatric involuntary hold thresholds create challenges to using non-CJ services

High Level Takeaways

- The best way to reduce the role of criminal justice (CJ) system in behavioral health service delivery is to have a full continuum of community services.
- Diversion efforts work
- Co-responder has a 97% no arrest rate
- Mobile crisis services avoid unnecessary legal involvement
- Substance use treatment at all levels CJ system are critical
- Need to coordinate care between community services and CJ system services
- Services while transitioning from jail/prison are important
- Supportive housing and step-down services are needed

Long-term Competency Subcommittee investment recommendations

- Community Services: crisis services system; co-responder; intensive wraparound services; whole person needs; community based restoration; supportive housing
- Law Enforcement: CIT training (or similar); BH Adult Assessment Centers
- **Detention:** Jail based behavioral services (SB 21-137 \$); intake screenings (inc. telepsych); expand pre-trial supervision and services; forensic support team; integrate intercept model statewide; transition from jail to community
- Courts: training for court parties; court-based BH consultants; transportation

Find full report under subcommittees' proceedings and recommendations at: cdhs.colorado.gov/behavioral-health-reform